

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 17TH, 1899.

NUMBER 3

WILSON, SONS & CO.  
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## Travellers' Directory.

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Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (downhill); returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. (downhill). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with São Paulo Railway.

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Central (São Paulo express) to Cruziero, thence to Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz do Fora, Barbacena, Ouru Prato, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (LÍNHA DO CENTRO) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Rio.

Belo Horizonte:

Central line, station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway at 2:21 p.m. and 11:30 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

## Petropolis:

Bacaria leaves the Praia da Praia pier at 7 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 7:30 a.m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p.m. for Petrópolis. Sundays and holidays (except 1st and 3rd) a special route passenger leaves Central railway station by suburban trains at 6:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. for São Francisco Xavier station (fare 40 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway when trains leave at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Sundays and holidays included) at 7:15 a.m. a mixed train for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. daily. (Sundays and holidays included, for São Francisco Xavier station, via São Paulo) to connect with the railway to Rio Claro (additional fare 40 reis). The bacaria trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a.m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:30 p.m. for Mauá pier and bacaria for Praia da Praia. An additional bacaria train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a.m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

## Nova Friburgo:

Bacaria leaves the Praia das Marinhas at 5:30 a.m. daily and at 2:30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at São Anna de Maruhy. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p.m. daily and at 6:30 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion trains leave daily on Saturday at 10:30 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 10:30 a.m. and 4 p.m.) and return leaves Rio at 2:30 p.m. and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:45 a.m.

## Ouro Preto:

Regular trains, 5 week days, leave 5 a.m. Rio Cosme Vello, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2:30 and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 1:45 and 3:30 p.m. on Sundays and holidays, the 1st and 3rd are at 11 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. (Sundays and holidays 1:45 and 3:30 p.m.) departing 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m., 1:45, 2:30, 4:45, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

## Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis.  
FRANCE.—H. PHILIPS, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março. EUGENE SEERER, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the church will be open for services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and at 11 o'clock in the evening on Wednesdays in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rua da Quitanda Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

7, Rue Aurora, S. Domingos, Igreja Evangelica Fluminense.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 17—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays at 11 a.m. Prayer meeting every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Bible study to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST PROVISIONAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete, English service at 12 a.m. Sunday. Prayer meeting service, 7:30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School at 11 a.m. at Farol, 1<sup>o</sup> de Março, and 4 p.m. at New France, Wiedenheider.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petrópolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rue de S. Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., CHAS. D. MACARTHUR, Pastors.

Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIO.—Rua da Aurora, 234, Rue de Anna Nery, Estação do Rio. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Wednesdays, 7 p.m.—FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

## Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Dr. Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. New of New York. Residence: Rue Senator Dantas 44 A.

Dr. William Fredrick Elsener, German Physician, Office: 78, Rue General Camara. Consulting hours from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Dr. Brilley, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m. Rue da Quitanda, No. 42.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rue Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 10, Rue da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Room open from noon to 6 p.m. Every day. Services, coffee hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Mr. Alan C. Clark, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AGENCY.—No. 20 Rue d'Ajuda. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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## WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Argentines having sent out a schoolship to circumnavigate the world, the Chilian have resolved to send two.

A Guayaquil telegram of the 14th says that the revolutionary chief Rivadeneira had defeated a government force and had captured the city of Ibarra. This revolution in Ecuador is becoming very wearisome. One forgets all about it between these little fights.

A Surec telegraph of the 14th reports new accessions to the ranks of the revolutionaries. A telegram from Antofagasta of the same date confirms the report that Col. Paulo had defeated a government force from Junin. The fight occurred between Ayoao and Cijanarca, and the commander of the government detachment, Col. Aldunate, was killed.

Parties interested in the civil war in Bolivia will do well to keep a few grains of salt convenient. Both parties have begun to send out special reports. First President Alonso reported that the rebels fled at sight of him; then it transpired that he had not yet reached La Paz nor encountered the enemy; and now the rebels' report by way of Lima on the 13th that he was then 20 kilometers from La Paz and had only 1,000 men with him, while the rebels had 3,500 men well armed awaiting him in that city. There will probably be some titanic struggles very soon—in the reports.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

President Roca has inspected the training ship *Sarmiento* which leaves Buenos Aires on a trip around the world. On the 17th inst. the President begins a long tour to the south of the republic, during which he will open the Neuquen extension of the Southern railway to traffic, and will meet the President of Chile in Punta de Arenas. In the course of the present year, the Argentine President intends to visit both Chile and Brazil.

At Sandy Point there has been a battle royal between some thirty mariners from the Italian cruiser *Piemonte*, and a similar number of Chilean mariners. Stones and knives were the weapons used. The telegram says the combat was determined and protracted, but as it seems that only seven men were wounded, and those not very seriously, it could not have been so very desperate. They will have to do better than that to distinguish themselves in battle. —Montevideo Times.

In Rosario during 1898 there were committed 685 crimes by men and 39 by women: 5 of the men and 1 of the women were British, 2 of the men United States citizens. There were 6,174 lesser crimes committed by men and 315 by women: 253 of these men and 5 women were British, 23 men North Americans. There were 30 suicides and attempts at suicide, 2 being by women; 3 of these suicides were by British and 1 by a North American, which is rather a high proportion, as the British and North Americans, excluding their Argentine children, can hardly be 13% of the population of Rosario. —Herald, Buenos Aires.

Every year will see this republic more and more independent of foreign capital and aid. It will be many years before it can stand quite upright, but each year will show an advance in this direction, and with good management the movement can be hastened. Preference should always be given to home resources and enterprise, and in this direction we have much to reform, for now we discriminate against ourselves, indirectly, by the heavy taxation we place on enterprise, which foreign markets do not have to meet, and so we cannot compete on an equal footing. Our true policy is to encourage domestic enterprise by making the burden of taxation as light as possible. —Herald, Buenos Aires.

The shocking insecurity for life and property in the River Plate republics and the lax administration of justice in these countries was sharply put before the British public on Wednesday by the *Times* in the shape of a letter from its correspondent in Montevideo, who says that the diplomatic corps in the Plate are much to blame for not interfering more vigorously to see justice promptly done when their countrymen are the victims. The public at home must be rather shocked to learn that it is quite common to see a murderer tried several times for killing different people! The correspondent might have added that no matter how many innocent people a murderer may kill capital punishment, as provided by law, is never carried out on him. —Buenos Aires Standard.

One of the defects of our educational system is its excessive elaborateness. It is impossible to teach all the higher subjects in remote colleges or normal schools, which are after all little better than country schools even if they should be in the provincial capitals. It is not surprising to find that in Rio de Janeiro, for instance, four "chairs" are occupied by one "professor." It is related that a bashful lover of the Tweed once appealed to his sweetheart as to whether he had not been extremely civil all through their courtship: to which she replied with emphasis—«Oh ay, sensibly civil.» We can imagine an impartial observer of much of our education being appealed to as whether the programme is not a very complete one, and replying in a similar manner—«Oh yes, sensibly complete.» It is hard to institute programmes so elaborate, or having instituted them to expect them to be carried out with anything like thoroughness. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—Mr. Alfred Grenfell, for some ten years British consul here, has been promoted to the same post in Buenos Aires in place of Mr. Ronald Bridgett, who retires on a pension. Mr. Grenfell may be congratulated on securing one of the prizes in the consular service. The news of his removal will be received with great regret by the British community here, where during his ten years' service, he has been much esteemed and respected in his official and every other capacity. We are not yet able to say who will be his successor. —Montevideo Times, January 5.

—One of the most disastrous fires of the current year broke out on Wednesday about 2:30 p.m. in the large furniture deposits and workshops of Messrs. Sommer and Co. situated at the corner of Calles Alvear and Canning. The alarm was given by a "mozo" of a "confiteria" close to the galpon, who saw smoke belching from the part of the building where the furniture was in deposit. The manager, Mr. Kaskiline, was at work in the establishment when he received the notice that the furniture galpon was on fire. He immediately telephoned for assistance, and in a surprising short space of time the fire brigade arrived. The men, under the command of Colonel Calaza, set to work with a will, ably assisted by Comisario Araujo and some vigilantes from the 17th inst.; but their efforts were to a great extent neutralized by the scarcity of water. Colonel Calaza by his heroism and coolness proved himself a brave and efficient officer; and many times as he emerged, begrimed and blistered, from the galpon, where the flames were fiercest, he was loudly cheered by the crowds of people that lined the streets. It was soon perceived that the furniture deposit (composed of wood) was doomed; and all the efforts of the brigade were directed towards saving the adjoining buildings. At this moment the municipal carts passed along Calle Alvear, watering the street according to custom, and Colonel Calaza acting on a happy idea called them to his assistance. The carts were utilized in conveying water for the hydraulic apparatus of the brigade, and, though few, were a valuable auxiliary in combating the fire. Owing to the energy of Calaza and his brave subordinates the flames were prevented from spreading, but the large wooden galpon and the valuable deposits therein were entirely consumed, representing an estimated loss of \$380,000. Many families at present in the camp, or temporarily absent from the country, had left their furniture, bric-a-brac, works of art, etc., in charge of Messrs. Sommer & Co. and are heavy losers by the catastrophe as the property was insured for a sum below its real value. It is said that all the beautiful and costly furniture of Dr. Carlos Pellegrini has been consumed, and that his loss in pictures alone runs considerably beyond \$10,000. —Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Dec. 30.

## AN ANCIENT HOSPITAL.

At Baden, near Zurich, Switzerland, in connection which recent excavations at Windisch, the Roman Vindonissa, an ancient military hospital has been discovered. It has fourteen rooms, which appear to have been well supplied with medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical apparatus, including probes, tubes, forceps, cauterising implements, and even safety pins; medicine spoons of bone, silver measuring vessels, jars and pots for ointments, etc. Some coins were also found, those of silver being of the reign of Vespasian and Hadrian, those of copper bearing the effigy of Claudius, Nero, Domitian. At Vindonissa, two great Roman military roads meet—one leading from the great St. Bernard along Lake Leman and then by Aventicum and Vindonissa to the Roman stations on the Rhine; the other from Italy to Lake Constance by the Rhaetian Alps, the present canton of Winterthur, Baden, and Windisch. This last point was the station of the seventh and eighth legions.

The *Johannesburg Times* says a new terror is in store for those who speak the taal. Motor-cars are being rapidly introduced into South Africa, as into other parts of the world, and, of course, some word must be used to denote them. This, in accordance with a decision of the Flemish Academy at Antwerp will probably be *Stapelwielooszonderspoorwegpetrolijuig*.

AMERICANS remark with pride that their navy have the strain of the war with ease, and that it is capable of indefinite expansion. The naval force stood at 12,000 men before the war, but in two months it was increased to 24,000 men without the slightest difficulty. Had there been any pressing emergency, it could have been doubled in three weeks. As it was, only picked men were taken, and the country never had a finer body of men in its service. The new standing force for the ships now building or designed will be about 20,000. The 23,000 lately engaged came very well out of it. According to the official statement, 17 men killed and 67 wounded—84 causalities all told—was the loss suffered by the United States navy during the war. This included Manila, Santiago, Guantanamo, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, and San Juan. It is impossible to dispute the assertion that, considering the results obtained, this is remarkable in the naval history of the world. It shows the supreme importance of good "plants"—ships and guns, and of good technical education, in the shape of drill and general training. The courage was about equal on both sides. —London Exchange.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up ..... 750,000  
Reserve fund ..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,  
LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,  
PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
nach.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,  
HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,  
GENOA.

B RASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft  
in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
burg, Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany . . . . . Direction der Disconto  
Gesellschaft, Berlin  
Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg, Hamburg  
M. A. von Rothschild  
Söhne, Frankfurt a M

England . . . . . N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
Manchester and Liverpool  
District Banking Company Limited,  
London.

France . . . . . Union Bank of London, Limited,  
London  
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

Portugal . . . . . Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches  
Hector & Co., Paris  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris, Paris  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris  
De Nenfure & Co., Paris.

Portugal . . . . . Banco Lisboa & Agores and orres-  
pondents.  
and any other countries.  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,  
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-  
ing business.

Petersen-Theil,  
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE  
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1892.

Subscribed capital . . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . " 2,000,000

## BRANCHES:

Peru, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos  
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

## DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON,  
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.—PARIS.  
Banque de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF  
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London E. C.

Capital ..... £ 8,000,000  
Idem paid up ..... 800,000  
Reserve fund ..... 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

## 31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co., PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti &amp; Co., ITALY.

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
transacts every description of Banking business.BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL  
AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,452 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

## 9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

## 78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND Head Office,  
France Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
ris, and agencies.

LONDON Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
veloppement du Commerce et de  
l'Industrie en France, and agencies

PARIS Heine & Co., Paris.  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
Périer Mercier & Co., Paris.

LONDON Union Bank of London, Limited.  
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.  
Paris' Bank, Limited.

GERMANY L. Heine & Co. & Co.  
Kleinwort Sons & Co.  
A. Ruffer & Sons.

GERMANY Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.  
Dresdner Bank, Berlin, and branches.  
Schroeder Brüder & Co., Hamburg.  
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.  
L. Behrens & Sohne, Hamburg.  
Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL J. M. Fernandes Guinardes & Co.  
and their correspondents.

ITALY Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.  
Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for  
purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-  
acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

## Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and  
beneficial in all afflictions of the stomach  
and intestines, are obtainable in all places  
where a post-office exists; the manufacturer  
will forward by registered mail to  
any given address, if accompanied by  
money: 1 box for 2500, 1/2 dozen boxes for  
12500 and one dozen boxes for 20300.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-  
RANDA, No. 74, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor  
Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPÚBLICA DO  
BRAZIL

Realized Capital . . . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . . . Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense . . . . . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

## OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

## 9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco  
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro  
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.  
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.,  
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Operates accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of  
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every  
description of banking business.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLEC-  
TIONS.

## FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

My first walk through the streets of Rio de Janeiro was one of manifold surprises. From the dark, cool depths of Messrs. Palin & Allen's ship-chandlery, I passed out into the white, blinding light of a hot cloudless day.

crossed the square in front of the old city palace and the little enclosed garden at the side, and thence through Rua Direita to the office of my "consignee" in the vicinity of the present Exchange. It was only a short walk, but it was full of novelty. The antiquated colonial buildings in the old district about the palace, the unprepossessing exterior of the palace itself, with its lounging guard at the principal entrance, the ugly-enclosed bridges crossing the Rua da Misericórdia from the palace to an old convent, and then from the convent across the Rua Sete de Setembro to the campanile of an ugly-looking little church, called the "imperial chapel," I was told, the irregular width and crookedness of Rua Direita, so called, I was informed, because it was not straight, the low ceilings and small doorways of the shops, which made them seem dark after the bright light of the streets, and above all the distinctly new type of humanity about me—all these impressed me deeply. Black seemed to be the predominating color, varying from the jet black of the pure African type to the light brown of the mixed blood. Then there was a dark swarthy type which made me suspect Indian blood, and the olive hue of southern Europe. It was in the days of slavery, and I noticed that, except at the water-side, the lifting and carrying was being done by the blacks.

In books describing the East, I had often seen illustrations of men and women carrying burdens on the head, but they had never aroused my curiosity. Now, everybody seemed to carry burdens only in that way, and I was surprised to see the strength and dexterity displayed in doing it. I had never credited the human neck with so much strength, for I saw them carrying boxes with ease that I could not lift. And how gracefully they did it! On the other hand, I saw black women striding along with a single bottle perched on the head, or a closed umbrella lying across it, carried with as much certainty, and perhaps with more security than in their hands. It was like popularizing some of the tricks of Dan Rice's circus performers—the clown, for instance, who balanced a feather on his nose. And what magnificent specimens of physical man! some of these blacks were! Thick, strong necks, heavy muscular shoulders and arms, generally bare,

straight as arrows, and happy as good health and ignorance could make them! They walked with a swaying, rolling stride, caused by the balancing of objects on the heads, which had in it a peculiar grace of its own, though I hardly agree with some who speak of it as worthy of imitation. In walking, you may have noticed, the hips sway freely from side to side and the shoulders rise and fall alternately with a slight rocking motion, while the head always remains steady directly over the point of support at the feet. When a porter carries a very heavy burden, however,—and this is particularly true of white porters—they take short chopping steps, at times almost a dog trot, but this is not the characteristic of the old time African with a light load on the head. To see a big African *quitandiera* coming down the street, with a small basket of oranges perched above her clean white turban, great gold rings in her ears, her shoulders partly bare with a brightly striped shawl thrown across one shoulder and drawn under the other, half concealing a spotlessly white chemise with a hand's breadth of beautiful lace work at the top, a short skirt of some dark stuff gathered at the waist and heavily flounced at the bottom, and with her toes jammed into a pair of *tanques* apparently much too small for her—to see such a figure coming down the street swaying gracefully from side to side and her skirts swinging out in short, sharp flirts as though weighted at the bottom, was a sight one is not likely to forget quickly. Half barbaric, half civilized, always picturesque, it was sure to attract the attention of every stranger.

The old Rua Direita that I first knew was perhaps the most picturesque street in the city. At its widest part there were two rows of shade trees, some of which are still standing, beneath which there were fruit-sellers, waiting *carrageiros*, loafers and gossiping citizens. There were but very few buildings which had attained the dignity of a second floor above the street level. Most of the buildings had either no upper floor or a kind of low second story called a *sobrado*, and some of them were built with their tiled roofs slanting to the street and to the sides from a sharp apex in the centre. You can still see some of these old-fashioned roofs in the older districts of the city. McDowell's hotel and one of "Jimmy" Graham's many restaurants were then standing where the post-office now stands, and the post-office was in a dingy, old, dimly-lighted building which a few years later was torn down to make room for the present Exchange. It was a curious experience, that of going to the post for your letters, for it was then the custom to hand you a bundle of foreign letters over a counter and let you look out your own. It was primitive and trustful, and I am not quite sure but what it was much safer than the irresponsible, clerk-burdened system now in use. Life seemed to be dull and monotonous in those days, but some will tell you, almost with tears in their eyes, that it was far preferable to the hard, restless, mercenary and aggressive life of the present day.

I do not propose to speak of my own personal affairs, nor of those of my friends, and I may therefore be permitted to suspend my impressions for the brief interval while I was reporting my arrival. I could never quite understand why some people are so fond of describing in print the intimacies between themselves and their friends, and yet many of them do it with a freedom that makes one half suspicious of every traveller who enters his door. I have on my shelves a book written by a man of education who came out to Brazil many years ago with the object of settling here. And as others were expecting to follow him later on, many attentions were shown him by residents, both native and foreign. On his return home he published his report, which was nothing but a voluminous diary of his daily journeys and impressions. Names were used everywhere with scrupulous accuracy, all the courtesies and hospitality extend-

ed to him were acknowledged and every impression was faithfully recorded. In one place he speaks of a dinner given him by an old and well-known resident of this city, and ingeniously tells his readers all about the domestic affairs of his host, how the lady who presided at his table was not his wife, and how common such domestic arrangements were among foreign residents. At another dinner, he noted with surprise how many times the plates were changed and marveled at the ostentation. At another time, during a long tiresome journey up country, he stopped at the residence of a countryman, who not only opened his door to him, but his wardrobe as well—for with the heat and the dust he was sadly in need of a change of linen. And he rewarded his benefactor by counting his shirts and making a permanent record of them, together with his surprise that any man should find it necessary to keep so many garments of that description in stock. It was all well meant, of course; but it was indiscreet and inconsiderate. No one cares to go on record before the whole world as the extravagant possessor of two dozen shirts. If a guest of mine should write a book and tell the world, not how many, but how few shirts I possess, and how innocent they are of buttons and darnings, I would certainly go after him with shotgun. And if I treat my own friends with that freedom, they have my permission to punish the offence as severely as it merits.

(To be continued)

#### THE NEW BRAZILIAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

In company with the reporters of several other newspapers we paid a visit yesterday to the Brazilian *as Marés*, which is the first steamer of the *Companhia Frigorífica Pasteral Brasileiro*, which we announced in our edition of the 23rd inst. as having started a new and regular line of steamers between this port, Montevideo, Desterro, Paranaúba, Rio Grande, Santos and Rio, to commence with the steamer mentioned.

We were received on board by the genial skipper of the vessel, Captain Francisco César da Costa Mendes, who effected a prominent part in the late revolution in Brazil when in command of the *SS Urano* of the same line and who is also a retired commander of the Brazilian navy.

We were conducted over the vessel and we can say that seldom have we seen such comforts both for the passengers and crew as those on board the *Marés*. She is a steamer of 650 tons n. r. and with her two tall funnels and three tapering masts looks, perhaps, the prettiest vessel in port. Site has forwards, no first class cabins (every two of which have a combination door in case they should be wanted by large families) containing 35 berths, while her third class passengers are accommodated in cabins of four berths each and at times of six berths. She is lighted throughout by electric light and although built in 1892 has been completely renewed with regard to all the modern inventions. Her engines are triple expansion and capable of driving her at 12 knots an hour while, besides the two engine boilers she has a special smaller one for the deck machines. The saloon is large, well arranged, and, like the cabins, on deck, and is well ventilated and altogether devoid of any of the smells which generally haunt the saloons of other and better known steamers.

The principal hold for the cargo is, although it has several openings, a continuation of the whole of the vessel, only interrupted fore and aft by the water ballast tanks, and offers the most ample space for any kind of cargo. The vessel is also fitted with frigorific departments capable of stowing over 1500 carcasses besides any other smaller articles.

The steamer is of the same type as the others which will call here, i. e. *as Mercurio* and *Jupiter* which, together, will form the regular sailings which will be advertised in due course.

Although the character of Brazilian steamers here is anything but the best with regard to cleanliness on board, we may add that, though the vessel was coaling at the time, she presented herself spick and span throughout, with the exception of the coal bunkers, while her cabins, saloons and bathhouses, of both first, and third class, left nothing to be desired either in cleanliness, ventilation or absence of the odors which are perhaps the principal cause of the sea-sickness of passengers on board of more than one passenger steamer calling at the River Plate. One thing of note on board the vessel was that not one single member of the crew of 41 hands is a foreigner, every one being a born Brazilian. With regard to the Captain, whose name we give above, and the first officer, Mr. David Bell Orlé, all we can say is that in our opinion passengers on board of the steamer under their command should never have reason to complain. The Captain is accompanied by his wife and daughter—a fact which ought further induce ladies to become passengers on board the steamer *Marés*.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 5.

#### SEA SICKNESS

##### ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Panista remedy *Nectandra Amara* against sea-sickness, headache, and all other maladies and disturbances of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages a sea or on land. So well known are the results vouch'd by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills of navigation in this life, that no trader, sailor, or passenger should be on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 15th ultimo, a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows:—*My dear Dr. Henrique, I would like to recommend the *Nectandra* for sea sickness, inform me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results obtained from it on her last trip.*

On the 21st May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Olinda*:—*Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara.*—*On the 22nd of the month, the 15th ultimo, the 1st of June, the other there was a decided relief.* *Cases of gastro-intestinal disturbance treated with the same remedy.*—*8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator Dr. Antônio da Cunha, who, on his return from Pará, suffered from intestinal pain, which he had been subject to a month before embarking; and the case of S. F. B. a sailor, who, when passed from Pará to Minas Gerais, was suffering from extreme pain and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid.*

In view of these results we have still another proof on the value of *Nectandra Amara* as a sea sick and gastro-intestinal trouble; the preparation of *Nectandra Amara* can be easily employed with the sure effect.

On the 6th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Marques, wrote as follows:—*I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara* of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank.*—*Capital Federal, Oct. 6th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Marques.*

On the 17th August, 1895, Dr. Lacand wrote as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Lacand, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the results of the remedy *Nectandra Amara* against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had not been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed up to that time, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard. I have the honor to be your devoted servant, R.—R. *Amelia Lacand.*

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paez Leme wrote to us as follows:

Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend, Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparations of *Nectandra Amara* for the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage. I have used it on the employes of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to undergo when on board. I have used it on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora; and later on, travelling to Itabira, do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The *Nectandra Amara* is already well recommended. I have been using it for some time, confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—*Pedro G. Paez Leme.*

N. B.—The proprietors of the Panista remedy *Nectandra Amara* issue a prospectus in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Deposito in Rua S. Pedro, No. 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

#### TO LET.

In Rua Senador Vergueiro 18, Botafogo, several good rooms, near the sea baths.

#### SITUATION.

An experienced English clerk is open for an engagement in an import or export firm. Address M. C. *Rio News*, office.

#### TO LET

To Let a large house in good condition with gardens, convenient for sea bathing, suitable for a large family or for a boarding house. Rent moderate. Address "S. Domingos" care of *The Rio News*.

#### ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos at this office.

#### ONE OF TWO GAS ENGINES

One of a horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.



**BENZ & Co., Rheinische Gasmotorenfabrik, Mannheim (Germany)**

Skilful and respectable agents are required. Correspondence in all modern languages.

#### CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co., Bordeaux wine, which is the best in the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. ASHLEY & Co., 67 Rue do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rue da Candelaria.

#### PRICE'S

#### ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodations for families and single gentlemen or moderate terms. Excellent board. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

Agents desire an active person to be their representative on Commission, one acquainted with the Mercado, who can receive and sell manufactured goods; must speak and write English; particular care is to be taken in the selection of the manufacturer to the buyers.

Address in English with references,

DELILLE & Co.,

2 & 4 Stone Street,

New York, U. S. A.

#### Hotels.

#### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

#### PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Centro)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable, well-furnished rooms, good shower and warm baths, dining room, with the usual closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the best hotel of this capital.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

#### VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality prices moderate.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

ASSEMBLEA 82,

#### Grande Hotel Metropole

#### 181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refloored, and no expense has been spared to make this

#### The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before; particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door, every few minutes, making it very convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

#### FREITAS HOTEL

#### 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old, and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 Rua do RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice added to the original.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with trams for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

#### Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

#### SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua da Aqueducta No. 104,

Telephone 8018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre.

The establishment is well adapted for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

#### Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERNANDO MENTGES,

ASSEMBLEA 82,

Telephone 206.

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#### DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

#### TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark,

without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—



#### THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

#### PATENT

#### MOTOR CARRIAGES

(BENZ'S)

HORSELESS CARRIAGES for 2, 4, 6, 8 & 12 persons.

Price—

From Marks 2000 and upwards.

Up to 1st October, 1898, 1600 Cars have been sold and delivered.

In the races, "Paris—Bordeaux", "Paris—Marseilles", "Chicago", "Marseilles—Nice", the most brilliant results have been obtained.

## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## United States

JAN. 11.—The Washington press says that General Brooke has complained of General Wood having allowed manifestations against him to take place in Santiago. General Wood has been called home to explain.

Mr. Charles M. Tower has been appointed as U. S. ambassador to Russia.

The general belief in the United States is that the Germans are secretly encouraging the Tagalos to resist.

In spite of a prohibitory order the Cuban leader Sangüí, goes through the streets of Havana wearing the dress of a revolutionary general. His arrest has been ordered.

News from Manila states that the state of affairs in the Philippines is now more reassuring. General Miller has his troops still on board the American ships awaiting orders to disembark, while President McKinley is reluctant to give. Admiral Dewey has received orders to blockade the islands of Luzon and Panay.

JAN. 12.—General Otis reports that the situation in Manila is still improving and that the people are settling down to their ordinary avocations.

President McKinley is said to be favorable to the idea of handing over the Philippines to chartered companies after the manner of the British in South Africa, and is about to propose to congress the adoption of this method.

In addition to the ships of war already in the Philippines, the government is sending the *Detroit*, *Marblehead* and *Montgomery*.

The New York *Herald* says that its correspondent in Manila reports that the United States can take Iloilo within twenty minutes.

An American company is reported to be about to construct a line from Guayaquil to Quito with a capital of 1,700,000 dollars.

JAN. 13.—The news from Iloilo says that the Philippine insurgents have blockaded Iloilo port. General Miller is still awaiting orders from the government at Washington through General Otis to attack or not.

The submission of 3,000 insurgents in the Visayan islands is announced.

General Miles having made severe charges against the manner in which the commissariat department was conducted during the late war, General Eagan, the commissary-general gave him the lie. The latter is to be court-martialed for insulting a superior officer, and it is said that General Miles will be relieved from active command.

A telegram from Halifax, N. S. says that the town of Bridgewater has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

## Spain.

JAN. 11.—General Rios telegraphs to his government that the Tagalos are preparing to attack Manila.

From Havana it is said that the native population after the American occupation, maltreated all the Spanish subjects they could find, and that the Marquis de Pilar del Rio had a narrow escape.

JAN. 13.—The Sigüenza cabinet, which was lately so weak, is now reported as having become firm again.

The prime minister denies that there is any truth in the report that Spain has sold the Caroline islands to Germany.

## Great Britain

JAN. 10.—The Philippines residing in London have telegraphed a protest to President McKinley against the landing of the American troops in Iloilo.

Telegrams from Manila say that the inhabitants of Iloilo threaten to set fire to the commercial part of the city in case the American soldiers make the expected assault.

Some natives made a sortie from Iloilo and severely wounded two Americans.

Sir Albert Rillit, M. P. for South Islington, addressed his constituents in favor of friendly relations between England and France, and was warmly applauded. (This important news was telegraphed all over the world by the Havas Agency, with the usual mistakes. "Sir Rillit" from being a little solicitor in Hull who knew how to advertise himself through politics, made his pile. He is by no means a front rank man, and we would like to know why the Havas Agency gives him such prominence. We can make a shrewd guess.)

The marriage of Madame Patti to Baron Cederstrom is fixed for the 23rd inst. The count has resigned his post as private chamberlain to the King of Sweden, and intends to become naturalized as a British subject.

JAN. 11.—The latest telegrams from Manila say that Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation in which he declares the Tagalos are prepared to fight to the death for the independence of the Philippines. The Philippine committee in Hong Kong have published a similar declaration through the press and have refused to treat with the American consul there.

Telegrams from Yokohama give particulars of a fire on board the Japanese gunboat *Kamoukan* which caused some deaths and injuries to the crew, while causing considerable damage to the vessel.

The British government is said to have requested the Vatican not to send catholic missionaries to the Soudan for the present.

The *Daily News* says the German Emperor has declared himself opposed to the disarrangement proposals of the Czar as being absolutely impracticable at this juncture in Europe.

JAN. 12.—The *Morning Post* says that the American government is convinced that the Philippine insurgents are aided by a foreign power. The American press says that the

power diplomacy does not wish to name is Germany.

The marriage of Adelina Patti with Count Cederstrom will take place at Brecon, near Cratley-nos.

The high court of Admiralty has found that *La Bourgogne* was responsible for the collision with the *Cromartshire* last July, off Sable Island, when so many lives were lost.

JAN. 13.—A furious hurricane has raged all over the United Kingdom and has caused a vast number of shipwrecks around the coast, and many lives have been lost. Near Holyhead a cargo train passing over a spot where the rails had been torn away was precipitated bodily into the sea, and the train still drowned.

M. Blowitz, the correspondent of the *Times* in Paris, has been summoned before the court of cassation to give evidence in the Dreyfus case.

Telegrams from the Transvaal say that the *uitlanders* are again in great agitation against the government.

Lord Salisbury and M. Paul Cambon are discussing the questions at issue between Great Britain and France, and it is thought that all danger of war will therefore be avoided. Meetings are being held in England in favor of peace with France.

## France.

JAN. 10.—The court of cassation has received Dreyfus' replies to the questions asked him. He strenuously denies having made any confession of guilt to Capt. Lebrun-Repout, and asserts his complete innocence.

The resignation of Judge Quesnay de Beaujartre from the court of cassation is likely to stimulate the hopes of the friends of Dreyfus, as it gives rise to suspicions of further forgeries connected with the case of the unfortunate prisoner even in its side issues. The resignation has been accepted, and M. Ballot Beaurépaire has been appointed in the stead of M. Quesnay de Beaujartre as president of the civil chamber of the court of cassation.

The French parliament opened quietly to-day, M. Paul Deschanel being re-elected president of the chamber of deputies.

JAN. 11.—The courts have condemned Zola to pay 100 francs fine, 500 francs damages and the costs of the trial of the libel case brought against him by M. Judet, the political editor of the *Petit Journal*. Zola accused Judet of having used false documents in the series of attacks on Zola's father.

M. Quesnay de Beaujartre having brought charges of partiality against the assistant judges of the court of cassation, Loew, Bard and Dumas, and leaning mildly to the side of Dreyfus, M. Mazeau, the first president of the court, has been instructed to open a formal enquiry into the charges.

*La Libérale* says there is now little doubt that the verdict of the court of cassation will be in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case.

JAN. 12.—M. Leroy Beaulien, the celebrated economist, published an article to-day in which he commenced a protectorate of the Philippines by the United States.

The agitation caused by the resignation of M. Quesnay de Beaujartre of his post as president of the court of cassation still continues. He wishes the Dreyfus case as a whole to be tried before a full bench of judges of the court of cassation and not by a section of it, to avoid the effects of partiality which he asserts he has discovered. The resignation and its grounds have been discussed in the French chamber amidst stormy scenes, the government obtaining a vote of confidence by moving the previous question.

An attempt has been made by the monarchists to make M. Quesnay de Beaujartre the centre around which the supporters of their cause might gather.

The comrades of Marchand in his march from the Niger to Fashoda arrived at Mar-selles and received an enthusiastic reception. With the exception of three all were in good health, and were full of praise for the manner in which they had been treated by the English on the voyage from Khartoum to Cairo, and during their stay in Egypt.

JAN. 13.—A violent gale has rendered it impossible for ships to leave or enter Havre harbor, to-day. The telegrams received in Paris say that the force of the gale had not expended itself even passing over Prussia.

## Germany.

JAN. 10.—The Berlin police has confiscated all the copies of the Paris *Figaro* containing a caricature of the Emperor.

Prince Hohenlohe declared in the Reichstag that the government has decided to keep out all consignments of live cattle.

JAN. 11.—The Sultan is reported to have asked the assistance of the Emperor of Germany in putting down the Macedonian revolt.

Herr. Müller, a socialist journalist of Magdeburg, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment for having written a satirical article on the Emperor's journey to Jerusalem. The sentence is considered excessive throughout Germany. (And ridiculously behind the civilisation of the age elsewhere.)

The government has to-day issued a decree recognising American sovereignty in the Philippine archipelago.

JAN. 12.—The Emperor to day had a long conference with Prince Herbert Bismarck.

## Russia

JAN. 12.—A terrible famine threatens the greater part of Russia owing to the destruction of the harvest last year. Private subscriptions are being opened to aid the people who are already starving.

The *Noticias* in a long article to-day says that the alliance between France and Russia is sufficient to counterbalance the British projects of annexation.

## S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

"Them days I was a lathe young chap when I was clattered oop o' a Saturday neet; and I could do oot wiv the gells. Ay, and I could fight above a lit.

## Idler.

The young Italian workman, as, on high days and holidays he swingers along the streets of São Paulo, big-bodied, bold-eyed, aquiline-faced, and with his black billycock hat raked over his left ear to show his oily curls, is a likely young chap, too, in his way; and, in his own estimation and in mine too, I may add, is likely to travel a considerable distance before he meets a more personable man than himself. Good looks of course are not everything in this world, but they count for a good deal sometimes, as, for instance, both Dr. Campos Sales and myself have reason to know. Strictly between ourselves and this you understand is not intended for publication—I believe the President of our Republic and I, are two of the best-looking young fellows in Brazil, especially when we are sobered up to have our photographs taken. We both possess what is known as the Heugle Heye; we both—but this is dis-

cretion. But what could I do? I had no umbrella with which to keep off either sun or rain. It was pouring cats and dogs on one side of the door step, and he was on the other. Thus jammed between the Devil and the deep sea, I naturally chose the former.

He took my hand and gently led me to the chair; he smiled encouragingly, my affectionately, upon me. I almost feared he was going to embrace me.

He talked on politics, literature, science and art; and like the wedding guest in the *Ancient Mariner*, I could not choose but hear. Next he sailed away on an ethnological tack, in the course of which he made a few highly complimentary remarks on the English and their institutions. After that he held forth on coffee prospects and Italian immigration. I stood it like a lamb until, after some preliminary hand statistics, he summed up his observations thus:

"E' verde, sim sinhô; aqui em S. Paulo tem mais *Italians* do que gente!"

OUT I plunged into the storm.

At the time of the Revolution we abolished a good many things; "for your zeal is never so much obliged to you as when you set it a-tearing." We abolished all that forest of street signs which made a sort of gay party-colored canopy over our heads in the old days, and almost looked as if the bricks and mortar of the shops had sprouted, and brought forth flowers after their kind. But the republicans, anxious to abolish every sign of the monarchy, did away with them. One thing, however, which we would have thanked them to abolish, they treated as sacred; and that thing was the national spittoon. They overthrew the imperial crown, and nothing remained but a spittoon. Why did they remove the crown from our beautiful flag? All they had to do was to invert it heraldically, and it might have once more stood for a national emblem.

For I believe Brazil is, without exception, the spittiest place on earth. In the streets, in the shops, in the bôns, in the restaurants, even in some drawing rooms, mayst hear the loud spittoon.

And even if the spittoon be absent, the spitter aims for the place in the house or out of it, which he thinks it ought to have occupied.

Have you got used to the sound of it yet, reader? If not you will be glad to hear that Senhor França de Cruzado has not got used to it either; and in fact is so far from having done so that on the 5th instant he took a pot shot with his revolver at Aarão Cordeiro for "hawking and spitting" in his doorway. I am sorry to say he missed his man. Probably his shooter was a Belgian. Now I propose to get up a subscription to provide him with a Colt's 44 caliber navy revolver and a million cartridges, and I count on your contribution to the same. Sr. França is evidently a reformer who has the courage of his opinions. He is a second Tiradentes, and deserves the support of every patriotic citizen.

NICADENUS DEWDROP.

Sao Paulo, 16th January, 1899.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Para os Menos*. We have been favored with a copy of this little pamphlet of the local Young Men's Christian Association which has its habitat in Rua da Quitanda 39. It gives all the necessary information about the Association, its membership, advantages and working. We will revert to its contents in another form before the present month is out.

*Pra Patria*. By Francisco Iglesias. This brochure comes to us from Costa Rica, and de it in graceful and scholarly Spanish with the history of that country during the twenty years which preceded its emancipation in 1821. The speech of Sr. Iglesias with which the little work concludes, must have been frequently declaimed by the budding orators of Costa Rica.

*The Christmas Harmsworth*. This bumper number has been kindly supplied us by Messrs. Crashley & Co. The *Harmsworth Magazine* offered celebrity from its very start as the 3d. competitor of the sixpenny magazines, with a picture on every page. The present number is the best of the five yet published, and each in its turn was hard to beat. The editor has conceived the idea of showing how a cinematograph can be brought home to those who have never seen one by simple turning over the leaves of a magazine quickly. The articles and stories given are of the most interesting order, "from gay to grave, from lively to severe," and the illustrations excellent. Out of such a mass of entertaining matter, it is hard to select which pleases most. As was said of Boccaccio, "to quote him properly one should quote his whole work." We, however, confess our preference for the article on "Irish Beauties" with portraits of fourteen of the fair daughters of Erin. We cordially recommend our readers to subscribe for the new magazine.

—There is now another attempt to publish a newspaper in Buenos Aires, exclusively devoted to Argentine railway matters. The present venture is entitled *Ferro-Carriles Argentinos* and is printed in Spanish and English in parallel columns. Its editor and proprietor is Mr. Max Loewenstein, one of the most versatile journalists in the River Plate. We wish the new paper every success and hope it will steer clear of the rocks and shoals which caused the wreck of the *River Plate Railway News* some few years ago.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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As foreseen, the inclusion and adoption of important measures of taxation in the annual budget bills, and that during the last days of the legislative session, is producing serious complications and prejudices in business. More than that, it is likely to prove a disappointment to the revenue expectations of the government. Hasty, ill-considered legislation on such matters is to be deplored, for it may not only prove disappointing, but it may easily lead to serious consequences. Over-taxation and unjust taxation are both deeply prejudicial to a state and should be avoided, but this is not easily done where the most important work of a legislative session is left to the last days. In the present instance, we have confusion and protest on every side. The new measure for collecting 10 per cent of the import duties in gold is not only increasing the duties by 25 to 30 per cent, at the present rates of exchange, but is imposing burdens and complications on business men which the government should be the first to avoid. It is customary here for the government to issue regulations for the execution of a new law, and yet these new tariff provisions have gone into effect without them. This is leading to general confusion, for no one seems to know just how to apply them. In one state the custom-house is even levying the proportional gold rate on local charges, such as those for warehouse and laborers. All this is manifestly unjust and prejudicial. But perhaps the worst feature is that of retroactive application, the government deciding to apply the new consumption taxes to stocks on hand. As these taxes provide for payment by means of adhesive stamps attached to the articles in question, the work of overhauling stocks and stamping the articles is simply appalling, and we are not surprised at the protests coming in from every side. Such a requirement is not only vexatious, but it is unjust and expensive. In some cases it means the application of the tax to articles which have already paid one tax—or taxation upon taxation. And in all cases it means the employment of much time, and no inconsiderable loss in the breaking of packages, destruction of labels, etc. Stamps are to be applied before the stamps are even printed, and the alternative of using old stamps in one case, that of the tax on cigars, leads to the absurdity of more than covering the article with stamps of a smaller denomination. All these complications show the error and injustice of passing revenue bills hastily and without due consideration. In many cases, harm is done because of unexpected or unforeseen interpretations of the law, such as was the case some years ago when it was attempted to do away with the fractional parts of a hundred reis in revenue computations. The provision was in reality applied to the rate, instead of the aggregates, thus causing in some cases an unexpected and heavy increase in taxation. If the revenue laws are to be passed in this way,

then power should be given to the supreme court, or some other federal court, to decide upon the intention of the law, to protect the people against the unjust application of its provisions, and to prevent unwarranted interpretations. Business is in a very precarious situation at the present moment, and unless the government is careful we shall have a crisis immeasurably greater than anything thus far experienced. The import trade in particular is suffering severely not only because of these restrictions, but because of the general state of distress throughout the country. It will take very little, at this juncture, to compel many importers to close their doors. The average legislator does not appreciate the difficulties which these business houses are encountering, not only the difficulties in effecting sales but in collecting accounts, and it should be the duty of the executive to repair the harm which they are ignorantly doing. No matter what the ambition of some may be in the sense of developing national industries, the country is still principally dependent upon commerce for its needs, and commerce therefore merits every consideration.

The *Jornal* of the 12th says that the government appears to be resolved to enforce the regulations of the *camara syndical* against speculating in exchange, but that for the present it will not appoint *caixas* for the banks operating in exchange, expecting that they will loyally co-operate in the execution of the said regulations. We have no sympathy with the exchange speculator, nor with the man who lives on the fluctuations pure and simple of any market, but in our opinion these interferences are as likely to interfere with legitimate trade as with speculators. When the merchant sells imported good on time he is compelled either to buy exchange for the date specified, or take an extra and unjust risk. It is no speculation for him to buy exchange for that date, but the said regulations make no discrimination in his favor. In view of official mediation in these matters, importers should either combine to sell for gold, or to exact cash down on delivery of the goods.

The *Jornal do Commercio* will accept our sincere sympathy. For a long time it has been censoring our alleged misrepresentations and our all-out hostility to the country; now it objects to our even giving information which may be used abroad to the discredit of Brazil. Poor old *Jornal!* In our issue of November 29th we criticised a vote in congress against a proposal to close three unnecessary arsenals, and *The Economist* repeated it. Our information was absolutely correct, and our comment was just. But it doesn't suit the *Jornal* to have even the truth told, so we are treated to another homily on our wrongdoings. The truth is, the *Jornal* doesn't want us to say anything. Too cowardly, or too mercenary to take a firm stand for honesty and rigid economy, it seems to antagonize every one else who does. In all probability, our censure of the reactionary conduct of congress led to the adoption during the last days of the session of a provision for the suppression of five instead of three arsenals, and for this we are entitled to the gratitude of the country, rather than the censure of a few mercenary newspapers, which are more interested in government patronage, advertisements and chance speculations, than they are in measures necessary to the improvement of the country's critical financial condition. Again we say: poor old *Jornal*!

## COFFEE NOTES

At Santo Antonio de Muriáé, municipality of Cataguases, Minas Geraes, the coffee plantations are said to be in excellent condition, and promise an abundant crop.

The *Interventor*, of Cesa Branca, São Paulo, says that several planters in a neighboring municipality are proposing to abandon coffee cultivation because of the difficulties encountered in meeting working expenses.

The New York coffee exchange has amended its trade rules to read: "The maximum number of chopes to be delivered in a contract of 250 bags shall not exceed fifteen." Previous to this the number was twenty-five. The change is designed to save detail and expense.

The *Correio de Minas*, of Juiz de Fora, says that from letters and reports received from the Leopoldina zone, it would appear that coffee cultivation is being gradually abandoned, especially with old plantations. The planters are turning their attention to other products.

The *Imprensa* in its issue of last Wednesday mentions the disappearance of two prominent coffee merchants of this city, one of the name of Roxo, belonging to the firm of Roxo, Lemos & Co., and the other of the name of Gonçalves & Pifano. The former firm, whose liabilities are said to amount to 1,000,000, has applied for a judicial declaration of bankruptcy. A meeting of the creditors of Gonçalves & Pifano, whose liabilities are not stated, was held on Tuesday.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

The population of the city of Pará is estimated at 150,000.

In S. Paulo the department of agriculture is distributing seed wheat.

It is stated that the celebrated Afonso Coelho has reappeared in S. Paulo.

Many persons are said to be arriving in the city of Bahia from the drought-stricken districts of the state.

The vital statistics for Jahu, S. Paulo, for the past year, show 1,183 births, 370 deaths and 175 marriages.

The residents of Mendes, a station on the Central railway, are petitioning the government for a telegraph station.

The officers of the Amazonas state legislature have protested against the indictment of Pelesor by Judge Eneas Galvão.

The castillista state solicitor of Rio Grande do Sul is prosecuting Judge Manoel Telles de Queiroz on the charge of slandering Judge Manoel André da Rocha.

The *Minas Geraes* of the 9th inst. notes the arrest of the brothers Gonzalez and the discovery of a considerable quantity of counterfeit currency in their possession.

In the municipal district of Sertãozinho, S. Paulo, whose population is estimated at 30,000, there were registered last year 974 births, 402 deaths and 87 marriages.

The Bahia municipal council is doing all it can to meet the crisis caused by a failure in the water supply. They are cleaning out the springs, and are looking for new ones.

The *Estrela Polar*, a Catholic paper published at Pedreira, S. Paulo, has changed its name to *O Sol* because a masonic lodge has been organized there with the first-mentioned.

A castillista journal at Uruguaiana violently attacks Col. Salgado for ordering the arrest of Ensign Ortiz, accused of having taken part in the destruction of a printing office.

According to letters received from Matto Grosso, Lieut. Vicente Mangabeira, commanding a detachment of the 21st infantry in the interior of that state, has been killed by the Indians.

The exodus from Bello Horizonte still continues. Every train that leaves that place is said to carry a large number of laborers and their families, while very few new arrivals are reported.

According to the *Republicano* of Cuiabá, Matto Grosso, the cultivation of rubber is beginning to prosper. With present prices it ought to be a popular industry in the greater part of Brazil.

On the 11th inst. near Ponte Nova, Minas Gerais, two men were attacked and killed by 19 dogs. They were buried at the expense of the owner of the dogs, who gave orders for causing the latter to be killed.

In order to keep down the price of water the municipal government of Bahia has decided to deliver it at 100 reis per barrel. No more than 3 of these can be delivered to one customer, nor more than twice a day.

Complaints are made by the merchants of Cascadura and Jacarepaguá that the packages of merchandise shipped to them are constantly violated on the road. Is it not possible to stop this thieving? Why not hold the carrier responsible?

The mania for betting on *bichos* is raging at Bahia. Every day at 1 o'clock p.m., when telegrams announcing the results are expected from Rio, the streets on which the offices of ticket-sellers are situated become so crowded that transit is rendered almost impossible.

A S. Paulo telegram of the 13th says that by a decree of that date the brass bands attached to the firemen's corps and the cavalry regiment (state organizations) have been dissolved. This implies the discharge of 47 men, which is retrenchment in fact, as well as in name.

The *Mandarim* in Petropolis, some time since purchased by the Rio de Janeiro state government for educational purposes, is undergoing reconstruction, and is now nearly ready for occupancy. The new school to be installed in it, probably in March next, will be known as the *Gymnasio Fluminense*.

The scarcity of water continues in Bahia. The water company has promised to furnish water gratuitously at the hydrants every day from 6 to 9 p.m., but it is stated that the water is usually cut off before 9 o'clock. The precious liquid is selling at prices varying in different parts of the city from 32 reis to 1500 a cask.

Further reports from Ubá, Minas Geraes, gives most flattering accounts of the abundant crops of maize, rice, beans and other food products in that district. An alqueire of beans, which was selling at 18s to 20s a short time ago, now fetches only 6s to 8s, and will probably come down to 4s. Maize is now fetching only 2s an alqueire.

According to a telegram the press at Pará, demanding of the governor vigorous measures for crushing ideas subversive of public order. We suspect that the demand is far more subversive than the ideas which it seeks to crush. If there is any law empowering the governor to crush ideas, we confess having some curiosity to see a copy of it.

The state government of Minas Geraes has at last become impressed with the serious character of the epidemic disease which is causing so great a mortality among the hogs in that state, and has invited the eminent physiologist, Dr. João Baptista de Lacerda, to investigate. With all due respect to Dr. Lacerda, we are inclined to think that an experienced veterinary practitioner would be better.

It is said that work on the construction of the new Catholic church of Petropolis is about to be resumed, and that it is to be the cathedral for the bishopric of Rio de Janeiro.

At Porta Alegre on the night of the 10th inst. the palace belonging to the heirs of Barão de Nonahay was completely destroyed by fire. The building and furniture were insured for 150,000s.

A planter at Iapetininga has been experimenting in wheat culture and the result will be most interesting to our American readers. He planted 500 grammes of seed wheat, of which 400 grammes were previously soaked in a solution of sulphuric acid and then covered with lime. From the 500 grammes he gathered 22 1/2 kilogrammes. If a Minnesota farmer were obliged to soak his seed before sowing, he would probably prefer to plant potatoes.

## RAILROAD NOTES

It is stated that on the English railway in Bahia trains will run only three times a week on account of the scarcity of water.

Shortages to the amount of 75,000s have been discovered in the accounts of the Central railway. Several employees have been suspended.

The prefect of the Federal District has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council for granting an extension of 37 years to the charter of the Villa Isabel tramway.

The new general manager of the Leopoldina railway, Mr. F. W. Barrow, took charge on the 12th inst. He brought up several assistants with him from Buenos Aires.

The *Jornal do Commercio* in its issue of Sunday says the railway line belonging to the Sapucahy Co., from Barra to Bom Jardim, 130 kilometres long, has been abandoned.

The minister of industry has requested that of finance to issue orders for exempting from duty 4,986 tons of coal purchased of the Brazilian Coal Co. for the Central railway.

The municipal prefect, Dr. Cesario Alvim, has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council authorizing the prefect to celebrate an accord with the Villa Isabel tramway company for a modification of its contract.

A Bahia telegram of the 14th says that there is a scarcity of water on the English line for the locomotives and the manager has therefore resolved to dispatch freight trains from the capital only three times a week.

According to the *Paiz* Dr. Pereira Passos has discovered large defalcations in the stations of Ouro Preto and Honório Bicalho, Central railway, the item of freights à pagar amounting to the considerable aggregate of 50,000,000.

The minister of industry has requested the minister of finance to restore to the Great Western of Brazil Railway Co. the sum of 53,845,320, the balance received by the said company in 1897, which is less than the company's administration expenses in London.

It is said that the *Sípucy* company is still threatened with judicial liquidation by its creditors, and also that the sale of some of its branches to a European syndicate is under consideration. It is said that a representative of this syndicate is coming out on the *Orcaia* to negotiate the business.

The traffic returns of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending December 3, shows a decrease in receipts of 161,000,000 or 12,000 per mile as compared with the corresponding week of 1897, or a loss on the working for the year up to date as against 1897 of 1,995,000. The accounts were not kept as faithfully under the old system as under the new, and the apparent decrease may not be real in all its totality, but Mr. Barrow has a heavy task cut out for him, when he assumes the management, to turn the deficit into a surplus.

A new system of electric lighting has been employed with great effect on the Santa Fé and Topek a railway. A dynamo is fitted to one of the axles of the train in such a fashion that it does not work until the train has attained a speed of 10 to 12 miles an hour, and will not work under that speed. A train charged for 16 hours running at a terminal station can by this means be kept supplied for an indefinite time while running upon the road, as the waste from the storage batteries is constantly being replenished. It is claimed for the new system that it is perfectly under control of guard or brakeman, any leakage is instantly detected, no difficulties occur in the uncoupling of carriages, no inconvenience is caused in starting or stopping trains, and passengers by the use of a patent "dinner" can regulate the naturally strong light to suit their eyes while reading or sleeping.

## SHIPPING NOTES

The Argentine cruiser *Garibaldi* arrived at Bahia on the 8th inst.

The Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor* will go from Bahia to Pará. In returning it will touch at Pernambuco.

The Italian cruiser *Carlo Alberto* arrived at Bahia on the 14th, to take on coal. No communication with shore was made.

The American cruiser *Albany*, formerly known as the *Aimorim Abreu*, which was sold by Brazil to the United States in April last, was launched at Newcastle yesterday.

The latest returns give the number of Brazilians steamers owned locally at 217 with a total gross tonnage of 137,342 tons. The number of sailing ships locally owned is 120, with a net tonnage of 30,765 tons. These figures only include steamers and sailing vessels of 100 tons register and upwards.

— A telegram of the 14th from Venice says that a new steamship company is about to initiate a regular service between Italy and Brazil, the steamers taking their departure from that port.

— The first-class passengers who arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Ebro," were the following: From Peruambuco: Mme. Lucie Meynard, Messrs. Eduardo Wright, M. Mascalenham and Brother Daniel.

— The Hamburg Sudamericana liner "Paraguassu," left Rio on the 24th inst. with the following passengers: For Bahia: Mr. Francisco Monte and mother, and Mr. E. Barros Wanderley. For Victoria: Mrs. Hooperina Soares and child, Mrs. Maria Virginia da Fraga and child.

— A Pará telegram of the 14th inst. says that the Lloyd Brasileiro steamer "Mândio" went aground the preceding day on the Taucuca rocks, in front of the village of Mosqueiro. The passengers had been brought in special steamers and lighters had been sent to remove the cargo. The "Mândio" was bound for Pará, having left Rio on the 28th ult. for northern ports. At last advices she was still on the rocks.

— The Lampert & Holt liner "Buffon," which arrived in Rio on the 16th inst. brought the following passengers: From New York: Messrs. P. Taves, A. Parades and H. Chebardi. From Bahia: Miss D. M. L. de Oliveira, Mrs. Ina R. M. Pereira, Mr. J. Chaves, 2 children and servant, Messrs. John Gordon, José L. M. Diniz and Francisco Chaves Diniz, and 3 third-class and 6 third-class passengers in transit for the River-Plate.

— The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 11th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Magdalena," were the following: From Buenos Aires: Miss Berthil Krause, Mrs. A. Corrêa, infant and servant, Messrs. Antonio G. Figueira, F. W. Burrow, M. C. Miller, H. C. Kay, S. C. Miller, W. Goldkuhl, J. M. Suíte, A. Smythe, Pedro Lamas, J. M. Sanders and B. Dias. From Montevideo: Mr. and Mrs. B. Caymari, Mrs. Rossi Ferrari and child, Messrs. Adolfo Basanez and Francisco Barbagata.

## LOCAL NOTES

— The President and his family removed to Petropolis on Saturday last.

— The department of foreign affairs was moved to the old Itamaraty palace during the past week.

— Rear-Admiral João Justino de Proença assumed charge of the naval school of this capital on the 12th inst.

— Although Gen. Telles is not to return to Bagé, to vex the castillistas, he gets a promotion to the command of a military district.

— In view of the fact that the constitution is constantly violated, the *Imprensa* very correctly suggests the expedience of ascertaining whether it does not require revision.

— It is said that the second in command of the naval apprentices on Colbras Island has been relieved of his command because of the excessive punishments inflicted on the lads.

— The bronze panels on the José de Alencar pedestal in the Largo do Citteti have been placed in position. They were designed by Bernardelli and were cast by Tiebaut, of Paris.

— There was a considerable rainfall during the past week and the temperature was agreeable in every respect. The health of the city is still exceptionally good for a summer month.

— The statue of the Duque de Caxias has been placed on its pedestal in the garden of the Largo do Machado, and will soon be formally inaugurated. The statue is the work of Rodolfo Bernardelli.

— The secretary of the German legation at this capital, Baron von Griesseger, has recently returned from an excursion through the German colonies of the south. He says that he finds great development and prosperity in these colonies.

— It was announced on Friday last that Judge Enéas Galvão, of the civil and criminal tribunal, had conceded a writ of habeas corpus in favor of René Oussel, accused of defrauding the Compagnie Anonyme du Gaz to the tune of a hundred odd contos.

— By a decree of the 12th inst. Gen. João Neiva was appointed to the command of the 4th military district, Gen. Carlos Maria da Silva Telles to the 5th district, Gen. Claudio do Amaral Saraget to the 6th, and Gen. João Xavier da Cunha to the 7th.

— The following are the monthly salaries of the principal officers of the recently organized general staff, in addition to their army pay:

|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Chief.....                       | 730\$ |
| Sub-Chief.....                   | 450\$ |
| Chief of cabinet or section..... | 260\$ |

— The Rev. C. D. MacCarthy, the worthy Baptist clergyman here in Rio, has gone to Palmeiras with his family to spend a short time with his colleague, the Rev. W. B. Bagby, D. D. He asks us to say that he hopes (D. V.) to preach in Rio every Sunday, as usual, and that his letters may still be directed to Caixa 352 as before.

— On Sunday there was another meeting for protesting against the monopoly in the removal of garbage. In consequence of a report of intended disturbances the meeting adjourned. Afterwards there was a hostile demonstration in front of the Companhia Industrial and an attack on some of the company's carts.

— The Argentine minister, Dr. Epifânia Portela, presented his letter of recall to the President on Friday last, on which occasion he presented the 1st secretary of the Argentine legation, Dr. Baltazar Fonseca, as chargé d'affaires. Dr. Epifânia Portela took passage yesterday for Buenos Aires on the French packet "Brasil."

— The new prefect has very properly vetoed the resolution of the municipal council giving certain exclusive privileges to the Companhia Industrial for the removal of garbage. There is much popular feeling against this monopoly and it is hoped that private contractors will soon be able to resume a service of which they were arbitrarily deprived some months ago.

— Mr. Joseph Philip Wileman, editor of our English local contemporary, left for Buenos Aires by the Royal Mail "Thames" on the 10th inst. We regret to hear that this trip has been caused by illness from which Mr. Wileman has been suffering for some time back, but we hope he will derive advantage from his holiday before him in the River Plate, where he is already well known.

— It is stated that Gen. Carlos Telles will not accept the command of the 5th military district. He had intended to leave for Rio Grande on Saturday, but at the last moment decided to postpone his departure, in virtue, it is asserted, of an order from President Campos Salles. There is a report in circulation that Deputy Rivadavia Corrêa intends going on the steamer on which the general takes passage, for the purpose of picking a quarrel with him during the trip.

— By a decree of the 14th inst. the government appointed Gen. João Thomaz de Canha as chief of the general staff of the army; General Luiz Mendes de Moraes, sub-chief; Gen. Francisco da Paula Argolico, intendant general of war; Col. José Antônio de Noronha e Silva, sub-intendant; Brig. Gen. Carlos Eugenio de Andrade Guimaraes, director general of engineering; Gen. João Vicente Leite de Castro, director general of artillery; and Gen. Alexandre Marcellino Bayna, director general of art as officers for 1899:

— In conformity with the opinion of the supreme military court the minister of war has addressed a communication to the adjutant-general of the army informing him that for the sake of discipline army officers who are members of congress or of state legislatures must not be employed in military service except in case of war or under other circumstances affecting national honor or the integrity of the country.

— The *Boletim* of the sanitary demographic bureau of this capital says that there were 527 births, 615 deaths and 140 marriages in this city during the first half of December. The port arrivals numbered 6,686 persons, and the departures 5,931. The deaths in the second half of November numbered 557, showing a small increase in the death rate. The December return shows a daily average of 47 deaths, which is equivalent to 23 per 1,000, assuming the population to be 650,000. The death rate from infectious and contagious diseases were:

|                    | 1st half Dec't. | 2nd half Nov'r. |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Yellow fever.....  | 8               | 3               |
| Small-pox.....     | 10              | 12              |
| Measles.....       | 1               | 3               |
| Dysentery.....     | 2               | 1               |
| Beriberi.....      | 3               | 4               |
| Typhoid fever..... | 1               | 5               |
| Pneumonia.....     | 27              | 22              |
| Malaria, etc.....  | 21              | 19              |
| Tuberculosis.....  | 118             | 101             |

## RIOT CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

— An extraordinary general meeting was held on 12th inst. to pass the new articles of association and rules as amended by the committee. They were unanimously approved of and the secretary was requested to have them printed and a copy sent to all members.

— The ex-treasurer then informed the meeting that the accounts for 1898 were in the hands of the auditors, and would be published shortly.

— The following gentlemen have been elected to act as officers for 1899:

President — Mr. Geo. E. Cox.  
Vice-President — Mr. E. P. de Saone.  
Secretary — Mr. Harold Evers.  
Treasurer — Mr. F. S. Youle.

## BUSINESS NOTES

— At Bahia fresh beef is selling at 1\$500 per kilo.

— At Varginha, Minas Geraes, beans are selling at 88 a bushel. The crop is said to be large.

— The cigar factories at Maragogipe, Bahia, have closed on account of the increase in taxation.

— On Friday Dr. Honório Ribeiro had a conference with President Campos Salles on the subject of the new taxes.

— A match factory at Pernambuco has closed its doors until the regulations are out for the collection of the new stamp taxes.

— The merchants and manufacturers of boots and shoes in S. Paulo seem to have decided to act in accord with those in Rio de Janeiro.

— A meeting was held at Macaé on day before yesterday for the purpose of protesting against the increase in municipal taxation.

— The state government of Minas Geraes is calling for tenders for establishing cattle ranches at Sete Lagos, Benfica, Tres Corações and Ubará.

— Messrs. Hermann Burchard & Co., of São Paulo, announce that Mr. Ernst Zschokkel has been admitted to partnership in that firm, to date from the 1st inst.

— Two committees of business men called at the treasury on Wednesday for the purpose of conferring with the minister of finance in regard to the new taxes.

— The São Paulo tobacco dealers have resolved to increase their prices because of the new taxes. This is just what we expected; it is the consumer who ultimately pays the tax.

— The Rio Grande state government has appointed various inspectors for the rigorous examination of food products destined for consumption or for exportation to other states.

— Owners of public carriages are complaining of the new schedule of fares organized by chief of police Sampaio Ferraz. The public has long complained of the schedules enforced by carriage drivers.

— The prefect of the federal district has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council for granting new favors to the Companhia Industrial, which has the contract for the removal of garbage.

— It appears that the loss caused to foreign insurance companies by the fire in Bahia is not so great as was at first supposed. It is now stated that the loss has been paid and that it amounts to 1,185,000\$.

— President Campos Salles is stated to have promised a committee of business men on Saturday that the government would consult merchants and manufacturers in framing the regulations for the collection of the new taxes.

— There may be justice in the assertion that business men should have protested sooner against their burdens; but we see no logic in the attempt to make use of this as a pretext to censure them for having finally resolved to protest.

— It is asserted that in Rio Grande do Sul, if the government insists on collecting the 10% gold duty on merchandise that arrived before the 31st of December, many of the merchants will not withdraw their goods from the custom-house.

— On Friday a committee of business men had a conference with the minister of finance on the subject of the new taxes.

— A Pará telegram of the 15th says that the foreign bank managers there are proposing to make a protest against the resolution of the government to permit only the Banco Commercial to issue gold cheques for the payment of the new tax in gold.

— It is reported, says the *Gazeta da Tarde*, that the manager of a bank on Rua da Quitanda has made 300,000\$ by speculations in exchange. According to the same journal there is a difference of opinion as to whether the money belongs to the manager, or to the bank.

— The latest quotation of Pará rubber to hand from the English market shows prices ranging from 38. rood to 38 11 1/2d per lb., the highest prices given for rubber from any part of South America. The Ecuador rubber fetches from 28. 8d. to 38 4 1/2d per lb., according to quality.

— The *Estado* of São Paulo of the 12th inst. says that the São Paulo Gas Co. has the machinery for a large electric power house on its way out to Brazil. It will be placed on the site of the present gasometer and is designed to light the city by night and furnish motive power by day.

— The following half-yearly dividends are announced by banks: Repúblia, 65 per share of 2000; Rural e Hivóptecario, 48; Nacion, 88; Comercial, 88; Comercio, 88; Depositos e Descontos, 45; Lavra e Comercio, 88; União de S. Carlos, 25; Intermediario, 88; Rio e Matto Grosso, 68; União de São Paulo, 68.

— The attempt made by opponents of the protesting tax-payers to intimidate business men who seek relief from their burdens is, in our opinion, much to be deprecated. *Ad terrorem* arguments introduce into the discussion an irritating element which certainly cannot contribute to the accomplishment of any legitimate object.

— It is worthy of note that the Banco Uniao de S. Carlos, a small country bank located in the town of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, has declared a dividend of 25\$ per share. It has always been our opinion that these small banks, if well managed, should be highly profitable, and this case offers good proof that the belief is correct.

— The *Reporter* of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, says that the national treasury has been defrauded of 800,000\$ by the postoffice agent there, Arthur Neves, who has been lately dismissed. He is said to have 50,000\$ deposited in the bank there. From other sources we learn that the means employed for swindling was the money order, false orders being filled out and drawn here in Rio by an accomplice.

— The city of Ouro Preto imposes a licence tax of 500\$ on peddlers, this rate being levied on each box carried, which tax is equal to what is levied on business houses selling dry goods, or boots and shoes, or groceries and provisions, wholesale and retail.

— A brewery, however, is asked to pay only 200\$, a lawyer or doctor only 100\$, and a kiosque for selling drinks, lottery tickets, only 50\$. The poor peddler evidently must go!

— The native fire insurance companies are said to be concealing the settlement of their liabilities in the recent fires at Bahia. This perhaps arises from their custom of compromising with the insured, either offering a round sum less than the liability, or taking over the edifice for reconstruction at some figure less than the liability. These practices are most reprehensible and should lead business men to avoid them.

— According to a telegram from Bahia the Prado sand question has at last been settled. Mr. Gordon's rights, it seems, will be respected, but he is required, it is stated, to pay to the state government £ 1 per ton of monazite sand exported and to permit certain other concessionaries to ship 5,800 tons of this sand on payment of £ 2 per ton. Besides he has to pay export duties and a tax of 1.125\$. The poor peddler evidently must go!

— The native fire insurance companies are said to be concealing the settlement of their liabilities in the recent fires at Bahia. This perhaps arises from their custom of compromising with the insured, either offering a round sum less than the liability, or taking over the edifice for reconstruction at some figure less than the liability. These practices are most reprehensible and should lead business men to avoid them.

— On the 11th inst. there was presented to the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro a protest signed by the owners of 17 spinning and weaving factories against the new export duties on their products. There is invested in these factories the sum of 43,020,000\$, which in consequence of these duties is in danger of suffering considerable depreciation, as this industry, like all others, is suffering from commercial and financial depression.

— The Bahia custom-house having advised the public that the new revenue bill is in full force, the boot and shoe trade of that city resolved to close its doors. On the 14th the treasury agency advised the reopening of their doors and said that old stock could be stamped at the time of sale, old stamps being available for that purpose. The dealers thereupon resolved to reopen their doors. A commission from the druggists received the same advice.

— It is possible, says the *Jornal do Commercio*, that the government may not at present appoint supervisors for the exchange transactions of banks, whose loyal co-operation it expects in enforcing the execution of the Canaria Syndical regulations. If it is disappointed in its expectations, adds that journal, it will then resort to the means which the law places at its disposal. This, in the opinion of the *Jornal*, will deserve the general applause of the nation. Does that journal also think that the nation applauds the use of threats against those from whom loyal co-operation is expected?







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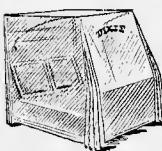
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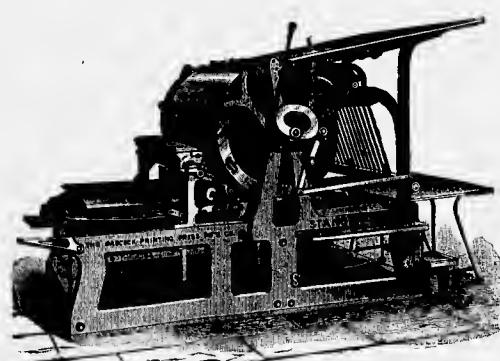
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|---------|---------|----------------------------|
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